Counterintelligence and Foreign Disclosure:

"The Farmer and the Cowboy Should be Friends."

Army G-2, Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence

Counterintelligence, HUMINT, Foreign Disclosure, and Security Directorate

AGENDA

- Counterintelligence: What is It?
- Our Measures of Success
- Field-Level Cooperation
- HQDA Level Cooperation

Counterintelligence

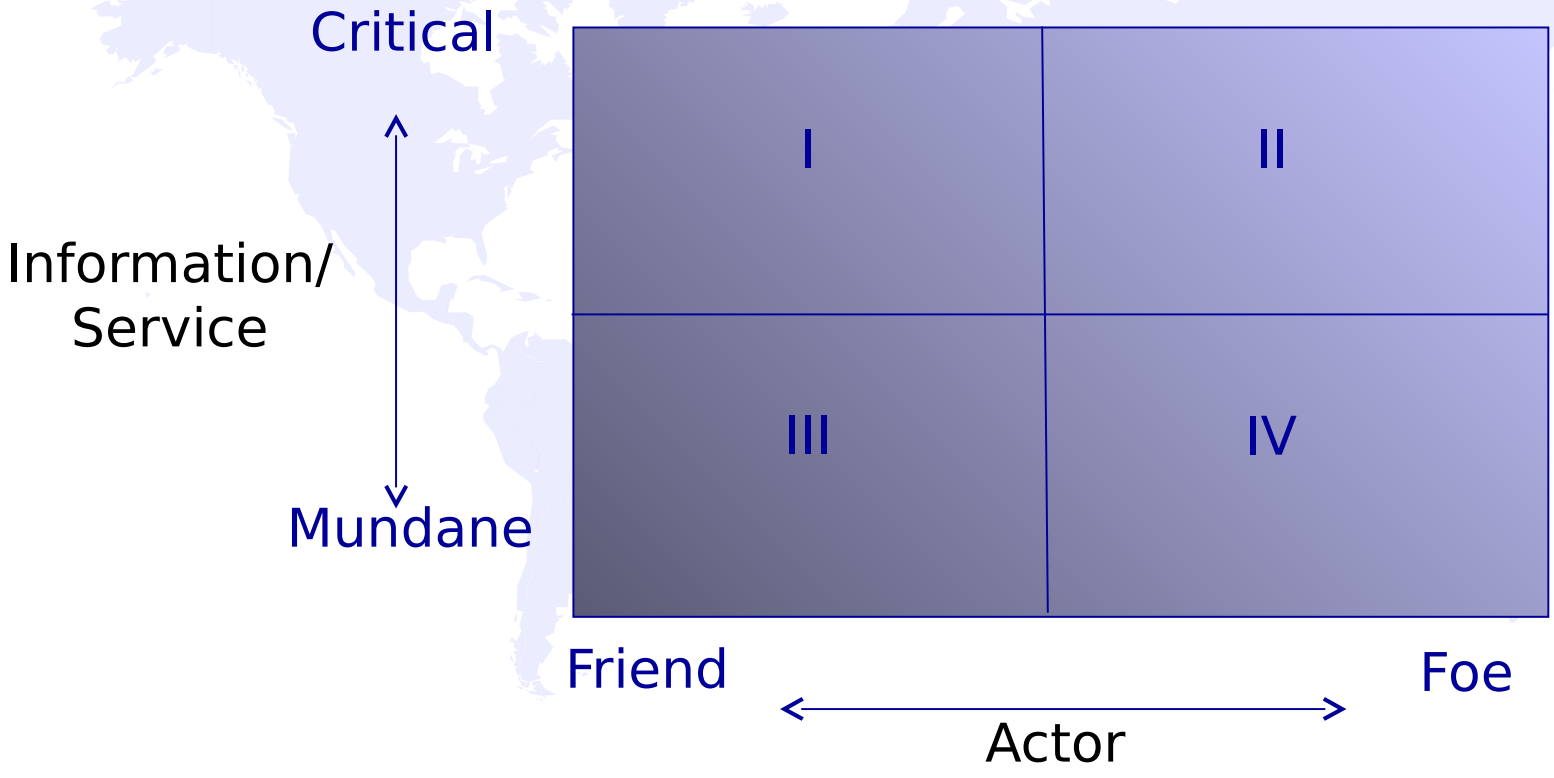
- Intelligence activities concerned with identifying, countering, and/or neutralizing threats by foreign collectors or by individuals engaged in illicit information collection, espionage, sabotage, s r terrorism

Mission

- Identify and neutralize attempts by US persons or foreign nationals to transfer sensitive information or services to an entity with interests inimical to U.S. national security objectives
- Incidents involving the illicit transfers of:
  - Classified material
  - Export-controlled data
  - Proprietary data
  - Transshipment of information, goods, services
  - “Deemed exports”

The Environment

Who is the Adversary? And Why?



Approaches to Information-Sharing

- Cloistering U.S. information away from foreigners is in the best interests of U.S. national security
  - “Made in the U.S. means Stay in the U.S.”
  - Release it only to “loyal” U.S. citizens
  - Keep the information away from the foreigners.
- The free-flow of data and goods is in the best interests of the US

Challenges

- Open Society
  - Internationalization
  - Legal considerations
- Research Trends
  - Internationalization
  - ‘Fragile’ or vulnerable technologies
- Global Economy/Global Teams
- Large, complex research and acquisition programs
- Large, complex problem space

Aristotelian Medium Between Foreign Disclosure and Counterintelligence

- Cost-Benefit analysis of information-sharing/cooperation
- "Keep honest people honest."
- Balancing healthy dose of hope with a healthy dose of paranoia.
- Stick to the "black and white."

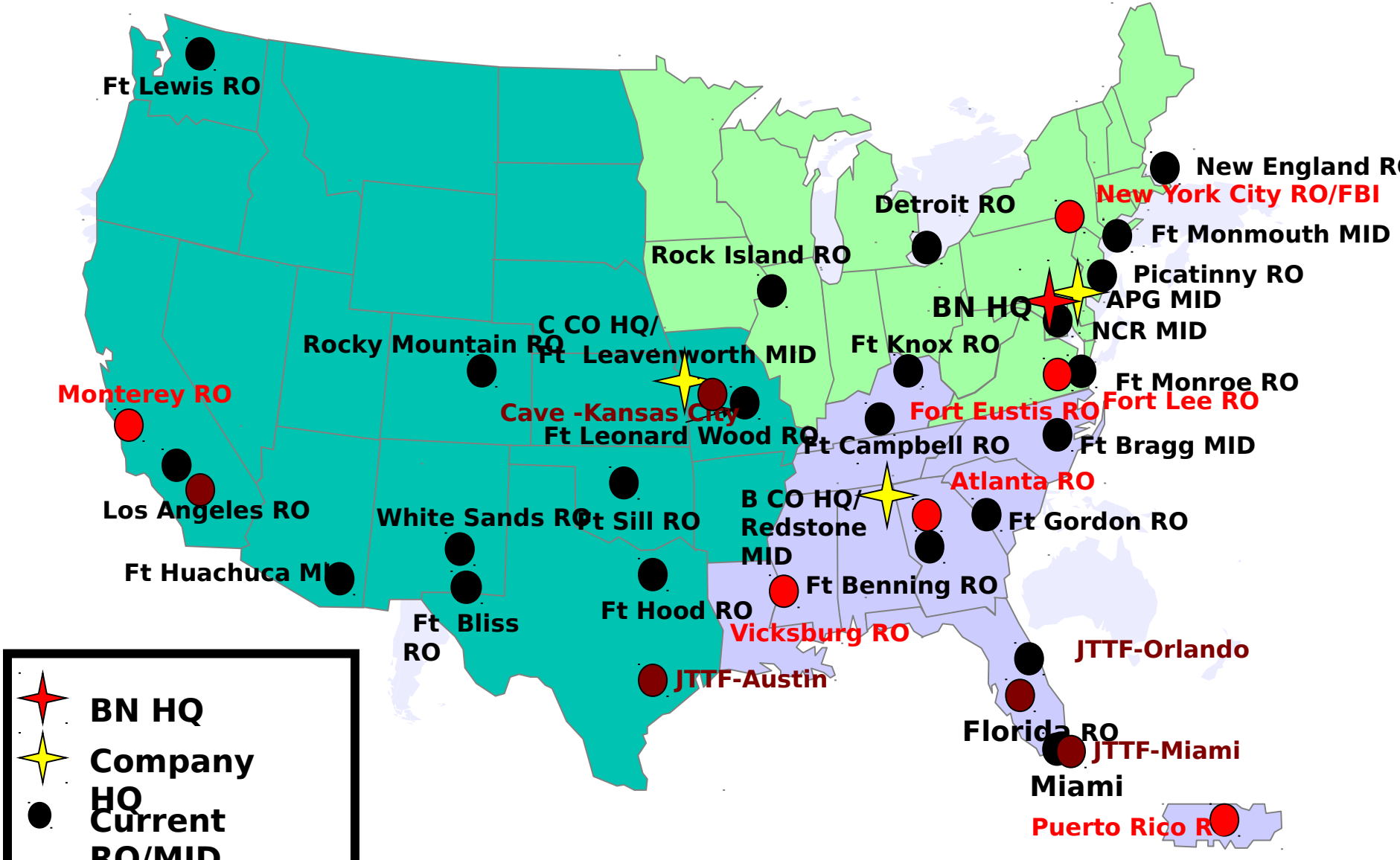
CI/FD Cooperation: At the Local Level

- How Can CI Assist FD?
  - CI Support (Awareness programs, investigations)
  - Subject Matter Expertise (Threat, National Security laws, Export Control laws)
- How can FD Assist CI?
  - Help us understand your processes, regulations, and terms.
  - Report suspicious activities to us
- Both: Sounding board for a “Common Sense test” for the greater Army

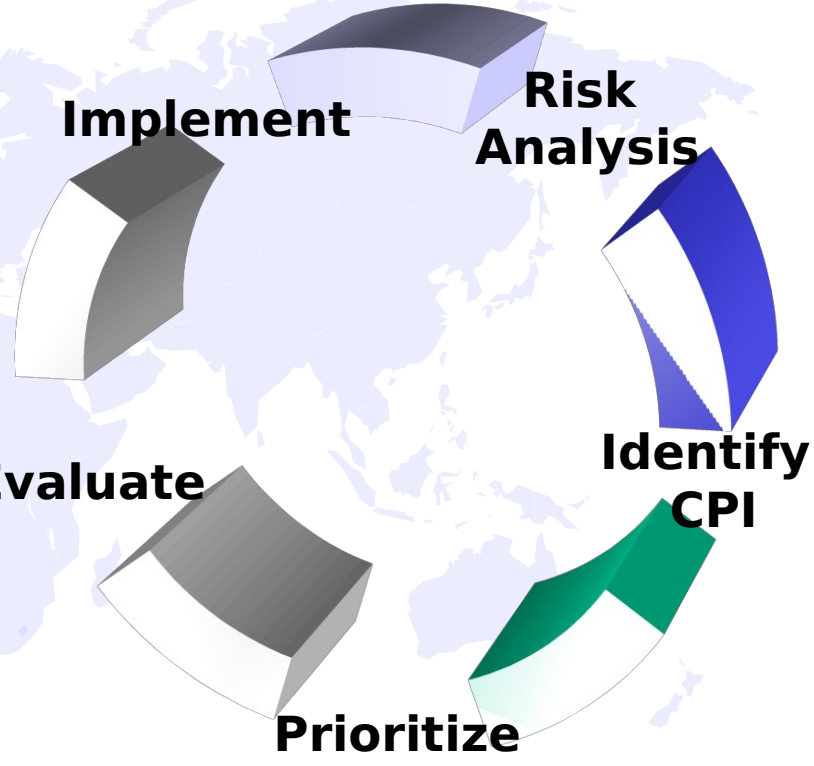
CI/FD Cooperation: At HQDA

- Information-sharing on trends
- Consult on policy decisions
  - To ensure CI and FD policies complement one another
  - To do the “common sense test.”
- Develop initiatives which benefit the Army while balancing requirements of the 21st Century

Army CI Elements (CONUS)



UNITED STATES ARMY
1776
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
THIS WE'LL DEFEND
1775
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA


Implement
Risk Analysis
Identify CPI
Prioritize
Evaluate

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Tech Protect Battlespace

- Blue Forces
  - Traditional
    - Program Management
    - Security Management
    - Criminal Investigation
    - MI (full range)
    - Foreign Disclosure
  - Non-Traditional
    - Dedicated Subject Matter Expert As Bridge (Technology Protection Engineer)

Conclusion

- Army's program is about protecting our technological advantage vis-a-vis current and future adversaries
  - Initiated a solid systematic approach
  - Visibility/transparency among Army players
  - Leverage the technologies as a force multiplier
  - Adopt "best practices"
  - Expand cooperation vertically and horizontally
  - Adapt regulations and policies to meet new demands of Information Age